



Community
Landscape
Archaeology
Survey
Project

CLASP

Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project

Registered Charity number 1111667

Fifteenth Annual Report

Year ending - 31 August 2019

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Report of the Chair of Trustees

I make no apologies for using a threadbare expression – 'what a difference a year makes'! Having been involved with the management of the Charity since its inception in 2003 it does seem to me that the months of the past year have been the most positive ever. Last year I reported the false hopes that we had during the previous year with establishing a CLASP Field Centre and store for our artefact archive; twelve months later I am proud to report that we now have a Centre and store at Nether Heyford.

The Centre, which CLASP rents commercially from House of Goodness Ltd., is situated at New Creation Farm, Furnace Lane, Nether Heyford. Thanks to the efforts of many of our members we have installed excellent metal shelving, tables and chairs, kindly donated by Daventry Library consequent on them moving to new premises, and repaired and decorated the outside of the building. The Library also donated two superb display cabinets – a major logistical operation to move! The only thing that is currently lacking is a water supply. Hopefully this will be resolved in the near future.

We have also moved the physical artefact archive and storage container from Whitehall Farm to our new home. The storage container is situated on an existing plinth at the rear of the main Field Centre as an overflow store. We are also very appreciative that Nick Adams has donated all of the Whitehall tools to CLASP; these will be stored in the container together with any 'overflow' material from the artefact archive inside the main building.

Since my last report we have seen our previous Trustees' Secretary, Sandra Deacon, resign both from that role and as a Trustee; however, she remains active within CLASP in other roles. I am pleased to welcome Trevor Saxby both as a member of CLASP but also as our new Secretary. We have also seen Tony Kesten resign as a Trustee. Thanks to you both for your services as Trustees.

As Chair I have been keen to ensure that our efforts as Trustees are guided by the demands of our Strategic Document. I am pleased to say that we are gradually achieving the objectives set out by the plan. Our thoughts and work in this area have also been focussed by a paper brought to Trustees by Rob Close, Chair of the Organising Committee, outlining various issues that he quite correctly sees that CLASP has to face if it is to succeed.

To ensure that the wider membership is aware of problems that CLASP faces if it is to succeed, Rob and I intend to outline these to the AGM when this report is adopted.

These problems include the need for an understanding of the financial demands that will exist beyond the next two years if we are to maintain both our Field Centre and an active programme of archaeological fieldwork and research.

The other problem that must be faced is the need for more members to become actively involved in the day to day management and running of CLASP. From the perspective of Trustees, we urgently need new persons to take this role on. We are looking for people with obvious skills and experience in fields as diverse as fundraising, relevant law, science, general finance and accounting, archaeological field work at a supervisory/ management level, and historical research. The Trustees will also require members with skills in acting as Chair and providing focus and driving motivation within the organisation. Media relations experience will be an important asset as well. New Trustees, who bring specific skills, can be recruited from outside of the organisation – do you know somebody who might be interested in joining as a Trustee to help us develop our skills for the future?

In addition to the Trustees there are various other roles within CLASP that need to either be filled immediately or have assistants developed to perhaps take the role on in due course. I am sure that Rob will explore this in some detail.

I am pleased to report that the Trustees have now adopted Rules for the Trustees; these may be seen in the members' section of the CLASP website. These Rules not only cover various aspects of the day to day running and management of the Charity but also creates a policy as to how we treat each other, both internally and externally. Additionally they define a procedure to deal with internal grievances.

On the subject of communication, both internal and external, I am pleased to report that our website has continued to flourish thanks to the continued efforts of our webmaster Jeremy Cooper. Perhaps the most fundamental change has seen the Local People-Local Past and Whitehall websites incorporated into the CLASP site. I am also pleased to report that thanks to the efforts of Gina Brown we now have an active Facebook page that helps to portray CLASP to a wider, global audience.

I must also thank Geoff Bovingdon for his fundraising suggestions. His proposal regarding Amazon Smile is now running. Whenever you make a purchase from Amazon, please do it through Amazon Smile, selecting CLASP as your preferred charity. Amazon then make a small donation to CLASP for every pound spent. I also intend to ensure that his suggestion of the New Zealand tradition of 'gold collections' migrates to CLASP!

Your Trustees also agreed a formal Archaeological Strategy that will guide the legitimacy of our technical work into the future. We cannot, however, look at this in isolation but have to be guided as well by various other external strategies and agendas both regional and national. Our new Strategy is:-

CLASP Archaeological Strategy - February 2019

CLASP's future research, whilst focussed on defining holistically, both archaeologically and historically, the landscape of West

Northamptonshire between AD43 and 410, will, as appropriate seek to identify the continuity of peoples and all aspects of their presence between BC (BCE) 2000 and AD (CE) 1066.

It is important that CLASP is not seen as insular and to that effect I am pleased to say that we offered two annual memberships of CLASP for auction at a fund-raising event held earlier this year at Warwick Museum. This was to support the Treasure Act purchase by that museum of a large, important, coin hoard found in the south of Warwickshire.

I am also pleased to report that the first use of the new Field Centre was to organise and facilitate two 'Tasters of Archaeology' courses. These were well attended and attracted several new members for CLASP, hopefully these will be a good example for the future.

Let us hope 2020 will build on what we have achieved and secure a long and successful future. It is up to you all!

Dave Hayward

D.F. Hayward MBE

Chair of Trustees

September 2019



The Archaeological Director's Annual Report for 2019

This year has seen CLASP implement the most momentous decision in the history of the charity since its inception in 2004. Specifically, the transfer of our archive and community-based activities to a new home. The venue dedicated to our archaeological requirements at New Creation Farm, Nether Heyford has moved us into a new era of self-reliance that underpins our growing maturity and professionalism as an organisation. Hopefully the move has also begun the process of ensuring our medium and long-term survival and initiated the task of enhancing and rejuvenating our volunteer membership which is so vital for our long-term success.

The initiative has already enabled us to improve our ability to offer training, archaeological talks, hold committee meetings and develop other events, and make the archive more accessible. The importance of obtaining a dedicated long-term home should not be underestimated, and its impact on CLASP's capability to maintain a sustainable approach to heritage issues is incalculable. Many obstacles remain to be surmounted, such as finishing the refurbishment, painting the premises and securing the necessary funding to maintain our commercial survival, but I am confident that the CLASP aspiration of having a permanent base will be achieved and prove to be the right course of action at this juncture. I would also strongly urge everybody associated with our charity to become more involved with the many aspects of the project as we go forward over the next few months and years, as we cannot achieve our goals without you and your continued help.

Archaeologically speaking this year has enabled us to undertake a variety of fieldwork on two sites of roughly the same period ranging from Post-Roman/Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Whitehall Farm to the investigation of Roman and possible Post-Roman occupation in the extra mural area to the south of the Roman Posting Station of Bannaventa. The fieldwork took place in mid-August and late August/early September. These trial trenching, open area excavations and metal detecting surveys afford interesting opportunities for our volunteers, allowing them to develop their skills. Additionally, since last year's archaeological report, CLASP has concentrated on post-excavation work, publication of reports and undertaking further geophysical survey on the Iron Age Hill fort and Roman site on Borough Hill, Daventry, with CLASP volunteers being involved in a series of 'open-day' events organised with MOLA, Northampton. Fred Kay and I also took part in a CBA conference at the village hall in Bugbrooke in April, speaking about CLASP activities, in conjunction with talks about other work carried out by MOLA and others in the Daventry area.

Since the summer, two reports have been published on the Posting Station of Bannaventa. One is concerned with the anomalies characterising the landscape observed to the east of Watling Street between the Whilton Locks and the Long Buckby crossroads which included the south eastern scheduled quadrant of the 'small town'. The second report interprets the features recorded in the hinterland to the north east of the site. Both reports are available on the CLASP website and I would encourage you to read them because they help us to understand the nature of the site. We have also undertaken a small-scale resistivity survey on the north western sector of the scheduled site just inside the north gateway and defensive wall, which is awaiting publication. Unfortunately, as we were unable to undertake a ground-penetrating survey of the area, the resistivity survey was the only approach available to us. Our archaeological rationale was to see if we could enhance the results obtained during the magnetometer survey and identify any building footprints and layout plans. The approach has been successful and we now have the first credible evidence of the existence of building foundations of a substantial structure consistent with a *mansio* within the confines of Bannaventa.

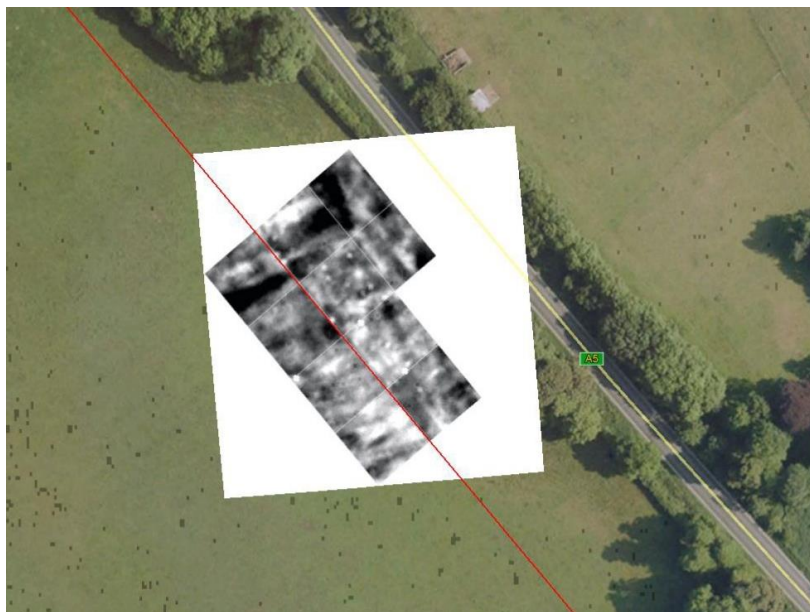


Photo 1 *Mansio* Resistivity

Positioned at the apex of the promontory, the site overlooks the surrounding area with commanding views of Watling Street both to the north and south. Extensive stone scatters have been observed in the past and a fragment of a stone column from a colonnade recovered from here implied a substantial building in this area, but nothing more. Our previous magnetometer survey also intimated a clearer, less intensively active zone of anomalies than recorded anywhere else across the settlement. This is consistent with and resonant of the type of anomaly profile associated with a site of a planned 'civic' related structure. The scale of the building and its dominating position within Bannaventa imply that we have located the '*mansio*' (official guest house) which is indicative of other Posting Stations along Watling Street. The nearest known '*mansio*' to Bannaventa was excavated at Tripontium, the next Posting Station along Watling Street to the north. It has always been

thought that Tripontium was probably the more important of the two sites but our findings suggest differently. The position of a 'mansio' at Bannaventa also proves that the whole system of Posting Stations built along Watling Street was an organised, centralised approach undertaken by the imperial government. Its position within the reduced perimeter of the 'small town' is indicative of its continued importance for the community and the wider strategic needs of the province during the Roman period.

Unfortunately, I was also unable to comment on the final excavation of the summer at Thrupp in the last newsletter because of the publication deadline. However, the range of features excavated were as interesting as those to the south of the road. The excavation enabled us to investigate the features on the north side of the B4036 opposite the medieval tenements and trackway found on the south side of the road. We found that the trackway continued northward, and fragmented foundations of another tenement bordering the medieval trackway was excavated. The alignments of two ditches were also profiled with one showing evidence of being recut during its period of use. These ditches accorded well with the anomalies observed during the geophysical survey.



Photo 2 Thrupp: Medieval tenement foundations and trackway north of the B4036

The archaeological stratigraphy, although producing evidence of extensive robbing and erosion through agricultural practice, was substantial and proved as informative as those features excavated to the south of the B4036. This trial trench allowed us to understand the layout and development of the central area of the deserted medieval

village.

At the time of going to press we still have not had any information concerning the bone samples connected to the Post Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Whitehall Farm, which have gone off to be examined by Samantha Leggett at Cambridge University as part of her doctoral thesis. I'm sure when she has finished the analysis and her thesis is complete, the scientific results of the isotope investigation on those burials will be made available to us, and therefore those of you who are itching to know, like me, must remain patient.

The 2019 fieldwork on the site of the Post Roman and Anglo-Saxon burial ground at Whitehall Farm revealed the location of twelve new graves of which nine were excavated. The existence of these graves was predicted from previous seasons of excavation where the distribution and layout of individual interments and the lack of burials in certain places was becoming evident, making the gaps in our overall plan obvious. It proved that more burials exist at the site and that the final burial ground totals will be considerably in excess of those that were first contemplated. This brings the total number of known complete inhumations to twenty-eight with extraneous fragmentary skeletons, implying the burial ground population included at least thirty-five individuals. Most of the burials explored formed part of a linear row of graves aligned roughly on a north/south axis adjacent to a trackway previously observed through geophysical survey and confirmed by excavation. This is consistent with previous excavated evidence indicating that the 5th century AD interments were laid out according to a structured grid alignment similar to those recorded at Cannington, Somerset and Lankhills, Winchester. This has considerable ramifications for the way we should consider the site and its development through time, not least because it points to a level of organisation and spatial control well beyond what we may have considered at the level of a family cemetery.

Our current understanding of the grave locations is indicative of four or five linear rows containing between eight and ten inhumations per line suggesting the presence of a sizeable community within the locality and the probability that many more graves remain to be identified. The position of the individual graves also appeared to be evenly spaced along the row, respecting the overall pattern of the graveyard. Six of the inhumations associated with the row have a west/east alignment with their heads positioned at the west end of the grave, all of the skeletons being interred without grave goods. However, the addition of more archaeological evidence has increased the complexity of our interpretational model of the evolution of the site, because it has raised challenges concerning general perceptions and aspects of the diagnostic profiles which had been constructed over the previous seasons of excavation.

Amongst the inhumations were some really interesting examples, with one grave containing a young woman complete with perinatal foetus who had probably died in child-birth, whilst another contained a child. Yet another held the first instance of a deviant burial

from the 5th century AD graveyard. Laid into the grave face down, the skeleton was also minus its feet, which may have been cut off prior to death. Part of the problem with this individual is how we interpret the social '*mores*' here. The body has been treated in a way that does not necessarily imply respect and even may reflect communal fears, but this is set against the fact that the person involved has been interred in a properly constructed grave that is part of a wider organised distribution pattern. These inhumations have far-reaching implications for the rationale behind the day to day function and overall organisation, beliefs and values being expressed within the society of this period.



Photo3. Grave 18: Deviant burial during excavation

A further two skeletons, probably of the same 5th century AD date, were excavated with the position of their graves implying that they were lying in the neighbouring rows of graves which we had previously recorded. One of these individuals was buried with a personal iron knife placed at the hip whilst the other was interred with a range of grave goods, suggesting a person of status within that specific social grouping. The grave goods include a spear, shield boss and a copper alloy strap end with associated belt clasps located on the hip and shoulder. Both the spear and shield boss are consistent with a 5th century AD date and are completely different from the examples retrieved from later contexts.

Several assumptions are now open to re-evaluation as we now appear to have a new variety of interment where the head is located at the west end of the grave but the burial also includes grave goods, which is contrary to previous experience. These changing or different funerary expressions are perhaps indicating a multiplicity of approaches to belief and belief systems that are far more complex and arcane than we may have thought on first analysis. Once the newly excavated skeletons have been examined, we might have more information about the overall distribution of gender and age distributions than previously assumed.

A further burial aligned north/south associated with late 6th to early 7th century interments was also excavated. This skeleton was male and had been buried with a spear and shield (of which only the boss remained), as had been recorded in the other burials of this date. It also demonstrated that, potentially, bodies from this period of interment can be found further to the north in the burial distribution than previously expected. A total of four burials from the late 6th to early 7th have now been excavated, but further work will be needed to establish the overall distribution of these burials. Interestingly they all appear to be laid in one linear row, head to foot, possibly across the entire burial ground. We are observing something significant in burial practice but its meaning remains obscure, although I'm optimistic that one day we will understand the import of the practice.

This year's archaeological fieldwork on the Roman Posting Station of Bannaventa involved a dual methodological approach to investigating the chosen site of exploration. Our rationale included undertaking a second season of intensive metal detecting survey to follow on from a previous one in 2007. The metal detecting fieldwork focused on the field to the south of the scheduled area to help supplement and complement previous findings in order to make them more statistically reliable. The field survey involved the associate CLASP member groups of N.A.R.C and the Phoenix metal detecting clubs who have traditionally worked with us on all such joint projects. In excess of two hundred ferrous and non-ferrous contact targets were located during the survey over a period of eight days and their provenance measured in by theodolite.

Amongst the small find assemblage, a total of 103 coins were retrieved, of which three were relatively modern, being post 18th century, whilst a further sixteen, although dating from the Roman period, proved to be illegible and unidentifiable other than the fact that generically they belonging to the 3rd or 4th century AD. During preliminary analysis, by me, nearly all of the 84 remaining diagnostic Roman coins could be attributed to the later Roman period. These coins were mostly copper alloy *antoniniani* from the mid to late 3rd century or *nummus* from the 4th century AD. Their presence in the detected assemblage demonstrates economic activity in this extra-mural area essentially from the reign of Gallienus (253-268 AD) to that of Honorius (393-423 AD), the last emperor to be recognised in Roman Britain. Two of the coins are worthy of noting in more detail. The first is probably the earliest datable coin found during the detecting survey and is probably a silver *denarius* of Julia Paula, the wife of the emperor Elagabalus, dated to circa 219 AD, whilst the other is a silver *siliqua* of Gratian of the 'Urbs Roma' type, dating to 367-383 AD, representing the final phases of economic activity. The two coins represent the extreme ends of the

dating range of the retrieved assemblage.



Photo 4: *Siliqua* of Gratian (367-383 AD)

A most interesting fact is that, statistically, two thirds of the coin assemblage from this year belonged to the 4th century, whilst the other third is connected to the mid/late 3rd century AD. The emphasis on the number of 4th century coins could be construed as indicative of a more robust monetary system and an active commercial basis pertaining to this neighbourhood of Bannaventa, at that time a sizeable intensification of availability and usage on the proceeding century. These findings complement those made by CLASP during the 2007 season of fieldwork where, in the coin assemblage, those of the 4th century appear to be twice as common as those of the 3rd century AD.

Taken together the 245 attributable Roman coins from both surveys imply that although, as we know, the defended area enclosing the Posting Station itself was severely reduced in size in the late 3rd century AD, it does not necessarily mean that occupation or economic life beyond the walled area was stifled or disappeared completely. The important point is that although the civic and administrative areas were restricted within the walled zone to only half the size of the earlier small town boundaries, it suggests that the suburbs outside the focal area of the settlement, at least on the southern side of the site, not only survived and were continuously inhabited throughout the late Roman period but were in reality, contrary to perceived understanding, undergoing a widespread revival or intense new development in the latest phases of provincial rule. This implies a much more complex development and inter-relationship across the disparate neighbourhoods of Bannaventa than previously believed.

One might think this a minor point and, although perhaps in the wider scheme of things a relatively small sized sample, the archaeological ramifications for similar posting station sites farther afield could be quite striking and allow us, should similar evidence be sought and made available, to speculate as to whether this was a similar scenario for other

Posting Stations along Watling Street. If pursued, proved, and ultimately supported by findings elsewhere, this would cause academia to reassess the very negative stance which is commonly held that these facilities were redolent of decline and decay in the later empire, particularly in Roman Britain. One hopes further future analysis of the coin assemblage to the north of Bannaventa, based on random metal detecting finds, will support the truth of this hypothetical assertion. Such findings also illustrate the importance of multi-disciplinary approaches to project-based fieldwork to reveal hidden possibilities and that deeply held assumptions may be open to re-assessment.

Amongst the rest of the metal detecting assemblage, four Roman brooches were retrieved, three in a fragmentary state whilst the fourth *fibula* was a complete example of a fan tail form which included its iron fastening pin. Two brooch plates from other *fibulae* were also discovered, all of these items probably dating to the 2nd or early 3rd century AD. A steelyard weight and a lead weight hint at economic activity, whilst various other studs and decorated pieces need to be cleaned before being analysed. Taken overall, the metal detecting survey was efficiently and effectively carried out and the results will definitely improve our understanding of the chronological and economic picture of this extra-mural neighbourhood of Bannaventa.

In conjunction with the metal detecting survey, two trial trenches were excavated, initially by mechanical digger, on two anomalies located during an earlier geophysical survey of the field (see photo 3, contained within red lined area). It was hoped that we would be able to establish the existence and character of these features and determine the nature of the relationship between them, should this have been archaeologically evident in the stratigraphy.

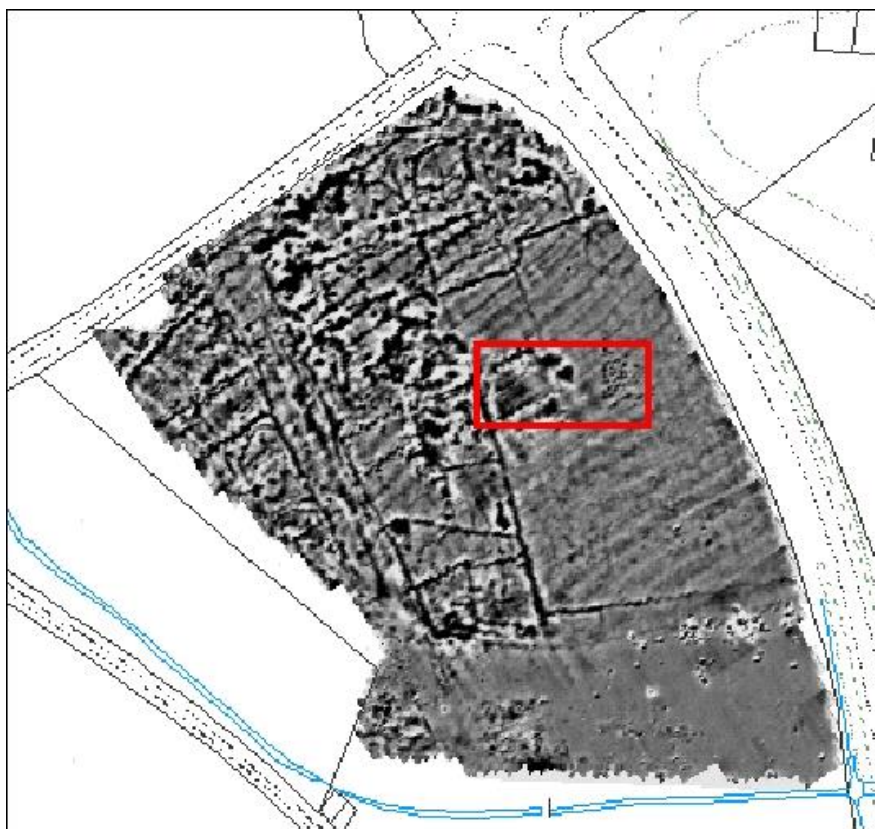


Photo 5. Location of geophysical targets for archaeological excavation

The second methodological approach to this year's fieldwork was to explore geophysical anomalies observed in the area during a previous survey and to extend our understanding of them as far as possible. Underpinning the rationale for undertaking the trial trenching of these anomalies was a presumption that we would prove the archaeological veracity of these features. Further, we would hopefully ascertain whether any pits indicated the actual presence of a possible distribution of burials comprising a discrete but as yet unknown graveyard, whose location was separated from the known Roman cemetery that lay further to the north outside the southern gate of Bannaventa itself. It was also important to see if those same anomalies were spatially related to the geophysical footprint of what may have been a significant structure that lies almost immediately to the west. The building, perhaps with a religious function, aligned like the pits in roughly west/east orientation within this extra-mural area of the Posting Station, opens up a range of possibilities. The potential of investigating a sacred site, perhaps with Christian overtones and with associated burial affinities, was not to be overlooked. At this point, one should also sound a measure of caution in that sometimes too much speculation on the basis of too little substantiated evidence can lead to disappointment and re-evaluation in the light of subsequent events and assimilation of the actual facts.

Excavation revealed that one set of these geophysical anomalies did indeed constitute a cohesive series of pits but these features did not reveal any hallmarks of a discrete grouping of burials. Unfortunately, when four of the pits were excavated it became obvious that these features were not graves. Indeed, it was pretty apparent that beyond the fact these anomalies had been originally created by human agency, their meaning and function are not readily discernible. The only common factors apparent during excavation were that all the pits were about a metre in circumference, up to half a metre in depth and that they contained concentrated fills of compacted gravel (20-49mm) which may or may not have formed a lining within the feature. The only finds from the four features were a long bone from a large animal, most likely a cow, and two sherds of residual pottery as yet unidentified but possibly Saxon or medieval in date.

Forming a uniform, coherent and discrete distribution, the 'pits' do not appear to be either tree boles left after felling and removal or possible exploratory gravel pits by people trying to identify a source of raw ballast material because there is no evidence of a gravel layer within the vicinity. The rationale behind their creation cannot be currently inferred but at least we have confirmed the existence of these anomalies, indicated through geophysical survey, and ruled them out as potential burials.

The second trial trench connected to the location of a possible outline of a building was much more informative, if not a little intriguing in the range and complexity of the features and finds that were made. Our excavation of this anomaly was intended to bisect the footprint of the structure in order to try and identify the nature of the building, establish its actual existence and explain any constructional detail and general layout if it could be observed. A sub-floor compacted surface was revealed during stripping, along with dark linear alignments consistent with the position of timber sill beams that would have supported a timber superstructure, most likely of a large timber hall or barn. The

existence of the residue of an internal gravel floor suggests the former rather than the latter interpretation. Whether this was connected to industrial activity is still to be decided, although the presence of hammer scale in adjacent stratigraphy might imply an association. The presence of Roman pottery in the contexts connected with these features affirms the general date of the structure.

On the north side of the building was a substantial pit which on excavation contained a significant amount of Roman pottery and the head and possible backbone of a horse, as well as the entire skeleton of a dog. Initial on-site examination of the Samian sherds from the pit imply a pre-Antonine date for its origin and a late 2nd century AD date for infilling and going out of use. We do not know at present the relationship of the feature to the dating of the building or whether this is likely or unlikely. The pit itself also appears to have cut an earlier grave, as the right leg of a person was observed during the excavation of the substantial pit. Hopefully, once we have obtained a licence, we will excavate the burial and any possible associated burials next year. Therefore, we have found at least one burial but not in the place we expected, and located a structure where we hoped we might. The difficulty will be in understanding the relationship between the disparate features and their individual chronology.

In a further enlargement to the northern end of the trial trench on its western side and below the possible sill beam discolouration, a series of three cremations were excavated. These cremations obviously predate the later building and were deposited in a related series of pits. Although they have not yet been examined, the recovery of a fragment of a jawbone suggests one of them is an infant's cremation, whilst the inclusion of an iron artefact in another could be interpreted as possibly being indicative of an adult. Each cremation was secreted in its own pit but no evidence of any associated cremation urns was retrieved, although Roman pottery was removed from the upper levels of these features, implying a 2nd to 3rd century AD deposition. These are the first cremations that we have excavated and they appear to coincide with the reappearance of this practice during the 3rd century AD.

The quality and range of the features observed and assemblages recovered have highlighted many new areas of research and interpretation and have profoundly redirected our hypothetical approach to the function and rationale behind the occupation of the area through the Roman period. We are also more aware of the truncated and eroded state of the archaeological stratigraphy on site and the difficulties of excavating here to produce meaningful and good quality results.

Stephen Young

September 2019

Treasurer's Report

CLASP Treasurer's Report AGM 2018/19

As usual I have tried to make the Accounts summary self explanatory.

Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project

Receipts & Payments Account for Year Ending 31 March 2019

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Totals</u>
B/f from 31.03.18 Bank	12,827.30		
Pd not on Statement	-49.00		
Cash in Hand	6.36		
	<u>12,784.66</u>	Insurance	406.00
Harpole Parish Council **		Harpole spend	
History Societies	50.00	Magnetometer expenses	342.00
Other Donations	886.08	Website & Leaflets	129.28
Membership Donations	520.00	Committee Room Hire	101.25
Norton Donation **		Affiliation Fees	60.50
Income from AGM	109.40	AGM Costs	35.00
Marketing Funds/Leaflets	280.00	Marketing Funds/Leaflets	1,014.00
Magnetometry Donations	0.00	Office Equipment	107.21
Barby Hill Arch Project **		Barby Hill Arch Project **	313.88
Arch'y Dig Toilet x 2	176.00	Arch'y Dig	480.26
		Land Rent	520.00
Total Receipts	<u>2,021.48</u>	Incidentals	<u>95.00</u>
		Total Payments	3604.38
		Bank Statement	11,466.84
		Cash in Hand	30.92
		Banked not on Statement	110.00
		Paid not yet on Statement	<u>-406.00</u>
	<u>14,806.14</u>		11201.76
			<u>14806.14</u>

Gross Cumulative Funds

At the year end then, the Harpole balance **	£1,812.28
Norton Donation **	£700.00
Barby Hill Arch'logy Project **	£378.90
Roman Research Trust	£2,500.00
Lottery Heritage Fund	£1,129.13
Money raised by ourselves	£164.50
GPS	£287.29
Marketing Funds ****	£585.93
Money raised by Magnetometer	<u>£3,643.73</u>
Thus usable funds	<u>£11,201.76</u>

Thus last year b/f £12784.06 + Income this year £2021.48 - Payments this year £3604.38 = £11201.76

Please note that the 3 items marked ** are for specific purposes and not general use.

Income

		Total	Arch'ogy Day	Harpole PC	History Societies	Other Donations	M'ship Donation	M'king	Other	Mag'meter Profit	£
10.04.18	Bank Statement	12,827.30									12,827.30
10.04.18	Banked not yet on statement										0.00
10.04.18	Paid not on statement	-49.00									-49.00
10.04.18	Cash in hand	6.36									6.36
18.04.18	F N Kay cs	20.00						20.00			20.00
18.04.18	S Young cs cash	10.00						10.00			10.00
24.04.18	CAF 1804191420	250.00							250.00		250.00
18.05.18	Brian Goodey	20.00				10.00	10.00				20.00
27.07.18	G Brown & G Bovingdon *	20.00					20.00				20.00
08.08.18	H E Wood	10.00					10.00				10.00
19.08.18	D Hayward(donation re safety goggles) csh	13.00				13.00					13.00
16.08.18	Harpole Heritage	25.00			25.00						25.00
24.08.18	Dr Angus Walker	20.00				10.00	10.00				20.00
01.09.18	Flore Heritage Society	25.00			25.00						25.00
05.09.18	Angela & Colin Evans cash	20.00					20.00				20.00
06.09.18	D Hayward donation re stationery	6.58				6.58					6.58
10.09.18	Jennifer Smith cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
10.09.18	Contributions to toilet facility at dig cash	95.00							95.00		95.00
11.09.18	A Evans cheque in lieu of cash £105										0.00
20.09.18	Contributions to toilet facility at dig cash	76.00							76.00		76.00
23.09.18	C J Evans in lieu of cash £50										0.00
03.10.18	Contributions to toilet facility at dig cash	5.00							5.00		5.00
03.10.18	AGM Refreshments contribution	38.40							38.40		38.40
03.10.18	AGM Raffle contribution	71.00							71.00		71.00
03.10.18	Lesley Allen donation	15.00				15.00					15.00
03.10.18	R Downie/M McIntosh/J A Pyle	30.00					30.00				30.00
03.10.18	P & A Watson/G A Boreham	30.00					30.00				30.00
03.10.18	G Brown & G Bovingdon * Donation	20.00				20.00					20.00
03.10.18	J Baxter/S Young/JC Chinnock/R Atkins cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.18	C Mawby/D Reeves/R Rintoul/D Farmer cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.18	A Caruso/D Martin/R & C Close cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.18	J & M Aveling/A Kesten/S Deacon cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.18	T Saxby/ D Hayward cash	40.00				20.00	20.00				40.00
03.10.18	W Golcher/S Pervez/N Garnett/D Botterell cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.18	H Calow/P Knight/A Harrison/J Johns cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
04.10.18	A H Evans in lieu of cash £100										0.00
	C J Evans in lieu of cash £100										0.00
	A H Evans in lieu of cash £100										0.00
	C J Evans in lieu of cash £50										0.00
26.10.18	Mrs M A Bridges	10.00					10.00				10.00
08.11.18	Mr David Morgan cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
08.11.18	Mr K Wogan/Mr DP O'Neil	20.00					20.00				20.00
28.11.18	G Biddle	10.00					10.00				10.00
30.11.18	3 Unknown donation	30.00				30.00					30.00
14.12.18	L N Wildgoose/G & A Calvert	40.00				10.00	30.00				40.00
15.01.19	S Young Talk donations csh	17.50				17.50					17.50
17.01.19	Paula Anderson csh	10.00					10.00				10.00
09.02.19	Paul Duck csh	10.00					10.00				10.00
15.02.19	D Hayward re LP LP domain	34.00				34.00					34.00
07.03.19	R Pegg	10.00					10.00				10.00
09.03.19	Weedon Bec History Society	500.00				500.00					500.00
04.03.19	F Kay	100.00				100.00					100.00
27.03.19	S R Holder	100.00				100.00					100.00
30.03.19	MS B Evans Rees	10.00					10.00				10.00
		14,806.14	0.00	0.00	50.00	886.08	520.00	280.00	285.40	0.00	14,806.14
										2,021.48	

Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project - Accounts 2018/19 Charity No 1111667

04/04/2019

Payments

Payments		LP-LP											04/04/2019	
		Total	Arch'ogy	Finds	Gep[hys	Website/	Mag'ter	Committe	Office	Affiliation		Harpole		
			Day	Processing	Survey	Leaflets	Expense	Room Hir	Equipment	Marketing	Fees	Other	£	
05.06.18	Nether heyford Baptist church	26.25						26.25					26.25	
05.06.18	British Council for Archaeology	41.00									41.00		41.00	
28.07.18	Barlington Instruments Ltd	342.00					342.00						342.00	
19.08.18	D Hayward for safety goggles csh	13.00		13.00									13.00	
24.08.18	Thomas Wykes	300.00			300.00								300.00	
24.08.18	Jeremy Cooper re Vimeo	59.94				59.94							59.94	
04.09.18	G Biddle re Designdirect drating film	100.63							100.63				100.63	
05.09.18	S Young re farmers gift re laqnd use csh	20.00										20.00	20.00	
06.09.18	D Hayward re stationery cash	6.58							6.58				6.58	
20.09.18	Steers Printing/Krishna re fo;ders	564.00								564.00			564.00	
03.10.18	AG JohnsSept 2018 Newsletter csh	19.52										19.52	19.52	
03.10.18	Harpole Bowls Clubr re AGM	35.00						35.00					35.00	
04.10.18	Brandon Hire Dig Toilet Hire	180.26										180.26	180.26	
15.10.18	Steers Printing 2016 Confer's Booklets	450.00								450.00			450.00	
15.10.18	JPW Wood Barby hosting 3077681	83.88										83.88	83.88	
29.11.18	MKHA subs 2019	10.00									10.00		10.00	
05.01.19	Krishna Enterprises Steers Barby	230.00				230.00							230.00	
15.01.19	3 Bots Whisky re Landowners csh	62.00										62.00	62.00	
22.01.19	CBA South Midlands (18-19)	9.50									9.50		9.50	
12.02.19	N H Adams landrental/container	520.00										520.00	520.00	
12.02.19	Nether Heyford Baptist Church	75.00						75.00					75.00	
15.02.19	Local People Local Past domain	34.00				34.00							34.00	
26.02.19	T Johns Newsletter March 2019	15.82										15.82	15.82	
26.03.19	Wessex Business Srvs Insurance	406.00										406.00	406.00	
		3,604.38	0.00	13.00	300.00	323.94	342.00	136.25	107.21	1,014.00	60.50	1,307.48	0.00	3,604.38
Latest Bank Statement		11,465.84												
Banked noton statement		110.00												
Paid not on Statement		-406.00												
Cash in Hand		31.92												
		14,806.14												

Community Landscape Survey Project 2018/2019 Charity 1111667

04/04/19

Income

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Arch'y Dev</u>	<u>Harpole PC</u>	<u>Roman Research</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Archive Materials</u>	<u>Arch'y Dev</u>	<u>Finds Processing</u>	<u>LP-LP Geophys Survey</u>	<u>Website/ Leaflets</u>	<u>Travel Expenses</u>	<u>Office Costs</u>	<u>Committee Room Hire</u>	<u>Marketing</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Harpole</u>	<u>Affiliation Fees</u>
b/f Bank Statement	12,827.30																	
Paid not on statement	-49.00																	
Cash in hand	6.36																	

Harpole Heritage

Harpole Heritage

0.00

0.00

0.00

Lottery Heritage Fund

Lottery Heritage Fund

Thomas Wykes - digger

300.00

300.00

0.00

300.00

Barby Hill Project

Barby Hill Project

Krishna Enterprises Steers Printing

230.00

230.00

0.00

230.00

Roman Research

Roman Research

0.00

0.00

Norton Heritage

0.00

0.00

Community Landscape Archaeology Project Accounts up to 2018/2019 Charity No. 1111667

04/04/19

Income

Payments

		<u>Grand</u> <u>Total</u> <u>To Date</u>	<u>Arch'y</u> <u>Day</u>	<u>This Year</u> <u>Harpole PC</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Donations</u>	<u>Ordinary</u>			<u>This Year</u>	<u>Grand</u> <u>Total</u> <u>To Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
To							To				
31.03.19	Harpole Heritage	11,100.00					31.03.19	Harpole Heritage		9,287.72	1,812.28
31.03.19	Heritage LotteryFund LP/LP	24,281.00					31.03.19	Lottery Heritage Fund LP/LP	300.00	23,151.87	1,129.13
31.03.19	Roman Research Trust	6,000.00					31.03.19	Roman Research Trust		3,500.00	2,500.00
31.03.19	Barby Hill Arch Project	608.90					31.03.19	Barby Hill Arch Project	230.00	230.00	378.90
31.03.19	Ordinary	26,623.69					31.03.19	Ordinary	1,718.38	26,459.19	164.50
	Magnetometer	4,425.00			280.00	1,741.48		Magnetometer	342.00	781.27	3,643.73
	GPS	1,000.00						GPS		712.71	287.29
	Marketing	5,128.72						Marketing	1,014.00	4,542.79	585.93
	NN Past/ Norton Church	700.00						NN Past/Norton Church			700.00
		79,867.31	0.00	0.00	280.00	1,741.48			3,604.38	68,665.55	11,201.76
	Adjustments to	04/04/19									79,867.31

Community Landscape Archaeology Project Accounts up to 2018/2019 Charity No. 1111667

04/04/19

Income

Payments

		<u>Grand</u>						<u>Grand</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	[<u>This</u>	<u>Year</u>]	<u>Total</u>		
		<u>To Date</u>	<u>Arch'y</u>	<u>Harpole PC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Ordinary</u>		<u>To Date</u>	<u>This Year</u>	<u>Balance</u>
			<u>Day</u>		<u>Donations</u>					
To								To		
31.03.18	Harpole Heritage	11,100.00						31.03.18	Harpole Heritage	1,812.28
31.03.18	Heritage LotteryFund LP/LP	24,281.00						31.03.18	Lottery Heritage Fund LP/LP	1,129.13
31.03.18	Roman Research Trust	6,000.00						31.03.18	Roman Research Trust	2,500.00
31.03.18	Barby Hill Arch Project	608.90						31.03.18	Barby Hill Arch Project	378.90
31.03.18	Ordinary	37,177.41			280.00	1,741.48		31.03.18	Ordinary	4,681.45
31.03.18	NN Past/Norton Church	700.00						31.03.18	NN Past/Norton Church	700.00
		79,867.31	0.00	0.00	280.00	1,741.48			3,604.38	11,201.76
										79,867.31

Adjustments to 04/04/19

CLASP

CAPITAL ITEMS 2018/19

Items of No Residual Value

Donated item	Total Station Theodolite	25 yrs old	nrv
Donated item	Resistivity RM16	25 yrs old	nrv
Donated item	Level	25 yrs old	nrv
Donated item	Tripods	25 yrs old	nrv

Purchase Price

Purchased

		<u>£</u>	
09.03.07	Projector	598.88	nrv
10.03.07	Computer	399.15	nrv
28.02.07	PA System	85.10	nrv
10.09.14	GPS	249.95	nrv

Items Still of Value

Value 18/19

			<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
28.01.11	Magnetometer	10% Dep p.a.	7,576.00	3,011.00
11.11.15	Container	10% Dep p.a.	1,990.00	1,289.50
01.03.17	Global Mapper	10% Dep p.a.	526.67	383.90
30.03.17	Laptop	20% Dep p.a.	828.00	473.75
				<u>5,158.15</u>



Treasurer's Points 18/19

- 1 Concerning Archaeology Digs please note that portable toilets cost £180 but by asking for a £5 donation we more or less covered costs as we received £176.
The digger cost £300 making a total cost for the dig £304.
- 2 If you notice Membership Donations amount to £520 and we did have £30 over at the AGM which I think represents 3 people not filling in a membership form thus making 55 members. If you divide £406 insurance by 55 this means the cost for each member is £7.38.
- 3 So you can see membership donations do not cover Insurance and 1 dig.
- 4 The Total Income for this year was £2021.48 and Total Payments £3604.38 meaning an overspend of £1582.90.
- 5 In this year we did receive £700 towards our new Field Centre and income has kept coming in during this current year so all is going well so far.

Angela Evans